

# MAIN POINTS OF THE PEACE TREATY.

## Germany Learns of the Fruits of Her Efforts to Rule the World.

### THE HOUR HAS STRUCK FOR FULL SETTLEMENT.

Official Summary of Historic Document Presented to Germans at Versailles Last Wednesday—The Treaty Contains About 10,000 Words—Divided Into Fifteen Main Sections—Result of Labors of Over One Thousand Experts, Whose Work Covered Period of Over Three and Half Months.

New York, May 7.—The treaty of peace, submitted to the German delegates at Versailles to-day by the representatives of the associated powers, reduces Germany to military impotence, deprives her of her colonies, restores Alsace and Lorraine to France, and provides for reparation to the nations injured by the war.

This was made known in an official summary of the treaty, cabled from the American peace commission to the committee on public information in New York. At the same time official announcement was made that President Wilson had pledged himself to propose to the Senate an agreement that the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain, would go to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany. The announcement of this proposed agreement was made in a statement supplementing the official summary of the peace treaty, which reads:

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace, the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the Senate of the United States, and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the Parliament of Great Britain, an engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

### Main Points in Treaty.

The main points in the peace treaty are as follows:

Alsace and Lorraine go to France.

All the bridges over the Rhine on their borders are to be in French control.

The port of Danzig is permanently internationalized, and most of upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, whose independence Germany recognizes.

Poland also receives the province of Posen and that portion of the province of West Prussia west of the Vistula.

The Saar coal basin is temporarily internationalized. The coal mines go to France.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Germany's colonies are taken from her by the clause in which she renounces all her territorial and political rights outside of Europe. The League of Nations will work out the mandatory system for governing these colonies.

Belgium is conditionally given the Malmédy and Eupen districts of Prussia bordering on Belgium, with the opportunity to be given the inhabitants to protest. The League of Nations has the final decision.

Luxemburg is set free from the German customs union.

All concessions and territory in China must be renounced. Shantung is ceded to Japan.

Germany recognizes the French in Morocco and the British protectorate over Egypt.

German troops and authorities must evacuate Schleswig-Holstein north of the Kiel Canal within ten days after peace. A commission will be appointed to supervise a vote of self-determination in the territory, and the districts wishing to join Denmark will be ceded by Germany.

Heligoland must be demolished, and by German labor; the Kiel Canal must be opened to all nations.

Army of 100,000 Men.

The German cables in dispute are surrendered. Germany may not have

A CHILD'S TONGUE

SHOWS IF LIVER OR BOWELS ARE ACTIVE.

If cross, feverish, sick, bilious, give fruit laxative at once.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "Fruit Laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."—adv.

an army of more than 100,000 men, and cannot resort to conscription.

She must raze all her forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine, and is almost entirely prohibited from producing war materials. Violation of the 50-kilometer zone restriction will be considered an act of war.

Only six capital ships, of not more than 10,000 tons each, are allowed Germany for her navy. She is permitted six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, in addition to six battleships, but no submarines.

All civilian damages are to be reimbursed by Germany, the initial payment to be 20,000,000,000 marks, with subsequent payments to be secured by bonds.

Germany must replace shipping, ton for ton, handing over a great part of her mercantile tonnage and turning out new construction for the purposes. She must also devote her economic resources to rebuilding the devastated regions.

Parts of Germany will be occupied on a diminishing scale until reparation is made.

Germany must agree to the trial of former Emperor William by an international court for the supreme offense against international morality, and to the trial of others of her subjects for violations of the laws and customs of war.

The Allies and Germany accept the League of Nations—Germany, however, accepting in principle only and not as a member.

All treaties and agreements with Bolshevik Russia must be abrogated as well as the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

German prisoners of war are to be repatriated, but the Allies will hold German officers as hostages for Germans accused of crimes.

Parties to the Treaty.

The treaty preamble names as parties on the one part, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five Allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who, with the five above, are described as the Allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: "Bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German government an armistice was granted on November 11th, 1918, by the five Allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her; and, whereas, the Allied and associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successfully involved, directly or indirectly, which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28th, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 2d, 1914, and the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a just, firm and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries, having communicated their powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Termination of War.

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations with Germany and with each of the German States will be resumed by the Allied and associated powers.

Section 1. (League of Nations.)

The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes Section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties. It questions Germany at the time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

League Membership

"The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other States invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession, without reservation, within two months. A new State, colony or dominion may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

"Section 2. (Secretariat.) A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league, which will be at Geneva.

"The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by States. Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

"Council: The council will consist of representatives of the five great Allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time; it may co-operate with additional States, and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Decisions taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous, except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant, and in the treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

Control of Armaments.

"The council will formulate plans for the reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armament text without the concurrence of the council, which will make the awards in regard to armament, and the party affected thereby must abide the decision; if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute, has immediately agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case a recommendation by the assembly adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs, and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

Prevention of War.

"Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry, and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war, concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such steps as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the protection of the covenants, and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

"All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may, from time to time, advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable, or which involve danger to peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for the securing and maintenance of peace.

The Mandatory System.

"The tutelage of nations not able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates. Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed a voice. Communities like those of Central Africa to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by members of the league, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed all members. Certain abuses—such as the trade in slaves, arms and liquor—will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases, and the introduction of compulsory military training, will be disallowed. Other communities, such as Southwest Africa and the South Pacific Islands, but administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. (In every case the mandatory will render an annual report, and the degree of its authority will be defined.)

General Supervision.

"Subject to, and in accordance with provisions of international conventions existing, or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league will, in general, endeavor through the international organization established by the labor convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women and children in their own countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc.; and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit, and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the league, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war; and they will endeavor to take steps for international prevention and control of disease. International bureaus and commissions already established will be placed under the league, as well as those to be established in the future.

"Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and a majority of the assembly.

Boundaries of Germany.

"Section 2. Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, it being southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, (27,686 square miles.) East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles, north of the river Memel and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palestine of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers, made by V, but the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula, north of latitude 53 degrees 3 minutes, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote. 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig—2,787 square miles.

Reparation to Belgium.

"Section 3. Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral State, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the Allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce, in favor of Belgium, all the rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmédy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled, within six months, to protest against this change of sovereignty, either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

Relations with Luxembourg.

"Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of German Zollverein from January 1st, 1918; renounces all right of exploitation of the railways, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts, in advance, any international agreement as to it, reached by the Allied and associated powers.

"As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any manœuvres, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers that sign the present treaty, and as intending to disturb the peace of the world.

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"After recognition of the moral obligations to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France, with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts."

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